NO NOTICE of anonymous communications. We do no

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume IVIII.....

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery NAIAD QUBEN-CATTLE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Uncle Pasts Ca-WIBLO'S, Broadway ITALIAN BRIGANDS-FEER CHAM-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Unelle Ton's ST CHARLES THEATRE BOWERY-MAID OF CROSSY-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Ispiane-Secret

MADISON AVENUE-Afterneon and Evening-FRAN-CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE 472 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Bread-BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panonama or THE HOLY MOPE CHAPEL-PANOBANA OF NIAGABA.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Breadway - Day and Evening

New York, Thursday, August 4, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WHEKLY MERALD. United States mail steam ship Georgia, Captain McGowan, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two

ck, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific sill close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition mining the latest intell gence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in met orders as early as possible.

Our Washington despatch states that no appoint ment to the Belgian Court has been made. It was ored that the cause of the visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to this city was touching a schem of gigantic frauds, which had been discovered and hitherto kept a profound secret. Gen. Cushing has returned, and Mr. Marcy will be in Washington on Saturday. Augustus R. Sollers was nominated for Congress by a whig convention at Bladen burg yes-

Kentucky, Linn Boyd and J. C. Breckenridge are elected to Congress, by handsome majorities. In the Tenth district it is probable Stanton (dem.) is shosen, but the vote is very close. From Missouri, Jackson (anti-Benton) is elected to Congress from the Third district; Caruthers (whig) from the Seventh. Edward Bates is elected Judge of the

By an arrival at Boston, news from British Guiana received, but of no later date than that published on Monday. The papers report considerable dissatisfaction at the result of the importation of Coolies who were very quarrelsome, and are said to be the of-scourings of the Chinese nation. Information upon this subject is so contradictory that little reliance can be placed on it. The revolution in Venezuela still continued, of which Cumana is the head-quarters. A provisional government had been formed, which had taken steps for a convention to form a confederation of the disaffected provinces. The Momagas family had sent seven thousand doubloons to

Trinidad for sale keeping.

A festival in honor of the birthday of Thomas Francis Meagher, the distinguished Irish exile, took place last evening, at Boston, in Faneuil Hall.

About five hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of a dinner, which was followed by sentiments and es. Mr. Meagher delivered an eloquent ad dress, which was received with enthusiastic applause. A full report will be found on the last page.

At the convention of the State Teachers' Associa tion yesterday, at Rochester, a resolution was offered to separate the office of Superintendent of Schools from that of Secretary of State. Mr. Randall, Secretary of State, made a speech in favor of the plan, and the proposition was adopted.

We have to record another railroad catastrophe. On Tuesday afternoon, a train of ten cars on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, containing two hundred workmen returning from the repairs on the Delaware Canal, ran off the track about nine miles from Lambertville, N. J., killing ten men and wound

ing twelve or fifteen others. In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was offered by Mr. Denman, and appropriately referred, directing the Counsel for the Corporation to take the necessary legal proceedings for opening Central Park. A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting the resignation of Nicholas Dean as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and nominating Elias L. Smith as his successor. The resignation was accepted and the nomination referred. Resolutions from the Board of Assistants directing the heads of departments to make reports to the Common Council at the commence-

In the Board of Assistants, Alderman Hunt offered a resolution requiring the Chief of Police to re port upon what authority citizens were charged twenty-five cents by the police, at the main entrance to the Battery, on the occasion of the reception of the President at Castle Garden. The Committee on Wharves reported to discontinue the injunction entered against John J. Hicks and Abram J. Berry, on the part of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, and that they be authorized to proceed with their enter-

ment of each stated session, were concurred in.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, it was resolved that in conform'ty to the law recently enacted by the Legislature, the fee for recording each birth in this city shall be ten cents, and for recording each marriage ten cents.

To-day elections will be held in Tennessee and North Carolina. In the former a Governor, members of Congress, and the Legislature, are to be chosen and the amendments to the new constitution are to be voted upon ; in the latter, members of Congress

The brig Elizabeth Felton, from Boston for San Francisco, was abandoned at sea June 28, leaking badly. The captain and crew reached Surinam.

after four days suffering, in the boats. The steamships Washington and Niagara, from Rurope, are now overdue.

The steamship Empire City, from New Orleanand Havana, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates from the latter city to July 29. Our Mayans correspondence, and a commentary thereupon, may

be found in other parts of to-day's paper. Hon. Simon Cameron, and others, have purchased the sulphur and mineral springs at Bedford, Pa., which they propose to improve on a magnificent

Lady Ellesmere and daughter left Boston, yester day, for Liverpeol, on board the steamship Europa The E. took out \$283,000 in gold ingots, and \$1,500 in

The Danish sloop-of-war Saga sailed from Boston at noon yesterday, for this port.

connected with the Cuben Slave Trade.

The news which we publish from Havans

this morning, possesses an extraordinary degree of interest. The dreadful epidemics which are raging through the island give to the details of our correspondents a gloomy coloring; but the darkest features of their general picture are those connected with the declared fraudulent sale of the slave ship Lady Suffolk to a Mexican trader, under the authority of Buenaventura Vivo. late Mexican Consul at Havana, and now Santa Anna's representative at the Court of Spain. In this dark business our late distinguished Consul, Judge Sharkey, is implicated, and so directly that we doubt not an immediate investigation will be ordered in the premises by the President of the United States.

It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the facts of this Mexican sale of the Lady Suffolk. They are very distinctly set forth in "the papers" of the said sale, and in the letters of our correspondents; and they narrow down the question at issue to a most dastardly fraud and forgery on the part of the late Mexican Consul, or to a most disgraceful collusion on the part of Judge Sharkey, in legalizing the transfer of a slave vessel; for that the vessel was sold as alleged is abundantly proved by "the papers," and that she was, in law, a pirate, has been satisfactorily established.

Our correspondents are naturally enough indignant at the charge of crime involved in these "papers" against Judge Sharkey. He is a man who has hitherto borne the highest charaeter for manly honor and patriotic integrity. It is difficult to believe that he could, under any circumstances, be duped or corrupted into the certificate which these "papers" embrace against him. We presume that Henry West, of Boston, the alleged owner of the Lady Suffolk, and William Smith, his agent, are imaginary persons; but if there are such men standing in the relations they are respectively represented as holding in this bargain and sale, it is proper that they should be discovered, and examined under an indictment of piracy.

The specification implicating Judge Shar-

key is very explicit. It says that on the 13th of May the United States Consul at Havana granted a certificate authorizing the sale of the vessel, and that the same now exists in the archives of the Mexican Consulate at Havana. Judge Sharkey will, of course, deny or affirm the truth of these statements, as the case requires. Nor do we entertain any misgiving of a flat denial, or a satisfactory explanation of the whole transaction. to the extent of his knowledge and information.

Senor Buenaventura Vivo the present Minister of Mexico at the Court of Madrid, may or may not be guilty to the extent to which our correspondents have charged him. Some years ago. we believe he was himself actively engaged in the slave trade and made a narrow escape, on one occasion, from the penalties of the law. having fallen into hands of certain British cruisers. After this, he abandoned the traffic. at least for a time, in disgust, and embarked in the legal carrying trade between Mexico and Cuba. In this capacity he happened to come tavorably under the notice of a Mexican General who had him appointed the Mexican Consul at Havana. It is reported that in this capacity Senor Vivo, was very useful to Santa Anna, in communicating to him at Carthagena from time to time, the progress and drift o events in his native country. For this service, rumor has it Senor Buenaventura Vivo is indebted for his appointment to Spain; so that his investment in Santa Anna was to Senor

But if it should turn out that this ugly look ing transaction with the Lady Suffolk was exactly as represented by our Cuban and Mexican correspondents-a fraudulent piece of work on the part of Senor Vivo from beginning to his recall or expulsion from Madrid endany law, except at the discretion of Santa Anna, under which he may be more pointedly punished for the outrageous fraud against our late Consul, if such the affair of the Lady Suffolk should prove to be.

Vivo a good venture, as his name implies.

General Pierce, at all events, cannot fail to appreciate, to its fullest extent, the necessity of immediately instituting a searching inquiry into this subject, from the beginning to the end. If our late Consul is neither guilty of 'high crime," or the stupid blunder of a dupe in this marious business, let his Excellency, the present Minister from Mexico to Spain abide by the consequences of a full exposure of his unscrupulous conduct. The first duty is to elicit the facts in the case; and as Judge Sharkey and Senor Vivo are most particularly interested, we look to one or the other, or both, for a prompt refutation or explanation.

The whole system of tricks and expedients by which the slave trade is carried on in Cuba. gives a strong coloring of probability to the allegations of our correspondents; but perhaps there may be some unexplained mystery in this Lady Suffolk transaction which, when disclosed, will change the present aspects of the case very materially. However that may be, the occasion has arrived when our government can no longer delay the duty of a prompt investigation and some direct inquiries, also, under cover of the Home Squadron, into certain other transactions in the Island of Cuba, in which we are directly concerned. The honor of our flag and the obligations due from us in enforcing the general compact against the slave trade, demand the active interposition in the affairs of Cuba of our federal administration Let Secretary Marcy return from Berkeley Springs to Washington without delay. Some further instructions are wanted to Mr. Soulé, on the eve of his departure for Spain.

A FAIR FIELD AT WASHINGTON .- The National Democrat gives the following gratifying information to the national democracy :-

Now, the administration has no organ, in the usua sense of the word, as applied to newspapers, and, we believe, does not intend to have any. The rumor that the President was seeking to establish an especial organ of his own in this city, which supeared in some of the papers yesterday morning, is wholly false. No such thing has been talked of by any body who ought to be supposed to know any thing about the matter. The *Union*, like any other democratic journal speaks the mind of the editor.

Yes. Mr. Tucker, then, is right. Let him es tablish his democratic paper in Washington; and let all others ready to run the risk put in. The field is open-the prize is the printing of Congress-one hundred and lifty thousand dollars clean profit, more or less, per annum. If Gen. Pierce should name the Union as his especial organ he might fall short. Who knows? Better wait the action of Congress. They may elect somebody else. Meantime, we trust the friends of a national printing office will be on hand. No need of any hurry in appointing a

special organ. The Union will do occasionally for want of a better; but mind. we go no furthe When Congress comes the Union must take its chance with the rest.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES—THE NEW APPOINTMENTS TO ENGLAND. We publish this morning, from the pen of the experienced historian attached to this office. an interesting chapter concerning the diplomacy of England in reference to these United States, which, to the mass of our readers, we doubt not, will be highly instructive, and to all of them agreeable and entertaining. It shows how important the part has been which diplomacy has played in the relations, pacific or belligerent, between Great Britain and this country, and how much depends upon the wisdom and discretion of our diplomatic agents

In this connection there is a general sense of satisfaction and security in the public mind respecting the appointment of Mr. Buchanan to the Court of St. James. His long and eminent public services-his sound and practical views as a statesman and as a diplomat—his valuable experience to the country in both capacitiesafford a perfectly satisfactory guarantee that the interests of our government, in his hands. however delicate or complex they may be, or whatever the crisis to which they may be brought, will suffer neither from excess of caution nor from rashness, at his hands. Blending in his political character the conservatism of law and order with the progressive spirit of the age, he is neither the man to run us headlong into the excess of an armed republican crusade, nor tamely to submit to any Euro ean idea of the " balance of power" in North America. Standing deservedly at the head of our diplomatic corps, the country relies upon him with confidence to faltil his whole duty, whatever the exigencies which may arise.

His appointment, as his Secretary of Legation, of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, of this city, was doubtless made with direct reference to his practical qualifications for the post. And the surrender by Mr. Sickles of an office connected with this Corporation, equal to ten thousand a year, for this new appointment, which will hardly pay expenses, is no small testimonial to begin with in his favor. The Washington Union speaks of him in the following terms :-Occupying at present a highly re-ponsible posi-tion in the city of New York, his acceptance of the appointment of secretary of the American legation at the court of St. James, proves his high sense of the confidence reposed in him by the Chief Magis-trate of the nation. Mr. Sickles is a gentleman of experience ability, and great decision of character; experience ability, and great decision of character; and, from his courteous address and popular maners, cannot fail to be a most acceptable secretary. He is widely known as a firm, fearless, and uncompromising national democrat. We heartly and sincerely congratulate Mr. Buchanan upon the choice of a gentleman so singularly well titted for the duties of the position to which he has been called.

And we believe that Mr. Sickles will prove

himself worthy these high expressions of approbation and confidence. But, let him not forget the instructions of Secretary Marcy, concerning the old fashioned court costume of Doctor Franklin. Linsey-woolsey breeches and blue yarn stockings, &c., are our diplomatic fashions for 1853.

failure to receive the Niagara's news from Halfax, the markets were generally comparatively quiet yesterday.

About 900 naies of cotton were sold, without alteration
in prices. Flour was unchanged, wheat was beiter, and an advance of two cents per bushel. Corn, of good, sound quality, continued searce and firm. Wai-key. which finetusted with corn, soid at 26% o per gailou. A merebent on 'Change, who had ju t returned from

A nercharton Casage, who had jut returned from a tour to the milling districts of Maryland and Virginia, represented the atock of flour at the South very light. The mills were grinding but hittle, he also now wheat in the bands of the formers was held too high to justify its purchase for grinding. Under an impression that prices would go higher, they were disposed to hold on to their stocks. At Richmond the City Mills was chieff. tocks. At Richmond, the City Mills were chiefly en gaged in grinding for California Quite heavy rains had fallen, and the water courses were flushed. He said that much wheat left in anoche or small stacks in will be inevitable. There will be no help the fields had been seriously injured, and particularly on

> The Marine Pavilion at Rockaway, Long Island, wit seventeen acres of land, was sold at the Exchange yester day for \$30,000; about one fourth cash, and the remain der on bond and morigage for five years.

Private letters received by the Empire City from Harivate letters received by the Empire City from Havans, represented sugars to be heavy, though some descriptions were scarce and in fair demand. Transactions were checked on account of the scarzity of vessels. Molarses was dull. At Matagas vessels were said to be rearce, and sugars very duli. Advices from Porto Rico also represented a duli market.

In this market there was more inquiry yesterday, with a fair amount of cales.

State Elections To-day.

Elections will be held to cay in Tennessee and North Carolina. It has been stated that the election in North Carolina would not take place until the second Thursday in August, the 11th which is an error, which had its origin in a table published some time since by the Wash ington Union. In Tennessee, & Governor, ten member of Congsess, and the Legislature, are to be elected. The following are the candidates for Governor :-

For Congress the following are the numinees:-

Democrat.
Andrew Johnson.

1-No nomination.

Whig.
A. G. Waikins.
N. G. Taylor.
Horace Maynard.
T. Nixon Van Dyke.
William Collom.
Charles Ready.
No nomination. 2-Wm. W. Churchwell.
3- Samuel A Smith.
4-E. I. Gardenhire.
5- Thomas Barry.
6- George W. Jones.
7-S. C. Pavatt.
8-S. P. Allison.
9- Islam G. Harris.
10- Frederick P. Stanton. R. W. Bugg. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. Etberidge. Edwin M. Yerger. The amendments to the State constitution of Ter see, to elect Judges and Attorney Generals by the people and to form certain new counties, are also to be vote In North Carolina, members of Congress only are to b elected. The following are

Dis. Democrat.

1—H. M. Shaw.

2—Thomas Roffio,

Wm. C. Lottin.

Thomas J. Lasham,

3—William S. Ashe.

Waiter F. Leake.

4—Abraham W. Venable.

5—No nonination.

6—Borton Craige.

7—Thomas L. Clingman. elected. The following are the caudidates :-Lion H Rogers John Kerr. James W. Osborn Burgess S. Gaithe

Our Mangor Letters on the Temperance Question.

During the debate in the clate Temperance Convention Maine, which was held last week, in Bangor, Mr

W. Hawkins made the following remarks in relation to the letters of our Bangor correspondent:tion to the letters of our Baugor correspondent.—

He said he wanted information truching the tampe ance came in Bangor. He had seen letters in the Ne York Herath, a paper opposed to the law, written from Bangor, status that any amount of inquer might be assed there. He had been told which in other place that the statements of the writer, who was opposed the law himself, were false. But from what he had serious he came to the city, he was of opision that the latter correspondent was not far out of the way. I wanted to know the plain truth in the matter, and from the correspondent was not far out of the way.

To which the Banger Democrat appends the following

It will be recollected that the "letters" referred to were declared to be untrue by the temperance people here, and by the temperance press generally. THE VACUE SOURDEDS ON A CRUISE -The Maria the U.

and several other vessels belonging to the New York Stevens, left their moorings yesterday, at two o'clock ". M., to rendervous at Hart's Island, where they will b loized by the yachte that hall from above the gate, un lor the command of Vice Commodore Edgar, to proceed from thence on a cruise to the cartward.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES.

the Cavallers. The celebration at Plymouth of the embarkation of the Pilgrims from Holland on the first of August 1620, cannot fail to remind us that the embarkation of the Pilgrims, their landing and settlement, were spticipated by the English colony of Jamestown which commenced the settlement of Virginia—thence called the "Ancient Dominion"—more than thirteen years before the Pilgrims of New England set their feet on the shores at Plymouth. It seems strange that while so much has been done to awaken and keep alive patriotic and ancestral feeling toward the early settlers of New England, but little is said or done to commemorate the events connected with the settlement of the first English colony in North America-namely, that of Jamestown, in Virginia. It is quite time that the Virginians should wake up on this subject, and not suffer the names and the memory of the first settlers of their State-the terri tory of the oldest colony-to be neglected or for

The contrast between these two earliest English settlements in America—Plymouth and Jamestown
—is no less remarkable than the character of the two classes of Englishmen-Puritans and Cavaliers -by which these settlements were effected. Ply mouth, situated on the sterile coast of Massachuset Bay, has but few natural advantages, resources or attractions, and the inhabitants, from the earlies settlement, have depended mainly on the fisheries and the coasting trade for a subsistence. Still, the town has always flourished, and sustained a considerable population, now numbering more than six thov sand souls; and the territory comprised in the old Plymouth colony now centains over one hundred sind sixty five thousand souls. Jamestown, situated on the alluvial soil of the valley of the James river, in Virginia, was supposed originally to possess peculiar advantages as a settlement on a fine navigable river, with an extensive and fertile back country and a mild climate. But a few ruins are all that re main to mark this ancient town, and the population of that section of Virginia it is well known is sparse and far from being the most flourishing part of the State in agriculture or commerce. Richmond, Pe tersburg and Norfolk, in the vicinity, are, it is true flourishing cities, with a population respectable i numbers and character; but Williamsburg, the an cient capital of Virginia, and near Jamestown, has only 1,600 inhabitants, and the agricultural population in the adjacent counties are few in numbers.

The Puritans having settled Plymouth and New England, and the Cavaliers Jamestown and Virginia the respective characters of these two classes Englishmen have doubtless had their influence on the progress and position of these two sections of this country. Both of these classes of stern adventurers, warriors and patriots were distinguished by peculiarities-virtues as well as faults-which they have transmitted to their descendants, marking those opposite traits of character which distinguish Northern from Southern men in our own times.

The rise and progress of Virginia, as the oldest of the British colonies on this continent, and as a State prominent in the part she has taken in the confederacy and the Union, are subjects of great interest to every American; and we cannot but think that the sons of the Old Dominion have yet much to do to call attention to the interesting and important points of their history. The date of the first settlement a Jamestown is but little known, compared with that of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The 22d of December is a day familiar in American annals; but who thinks of commemorating the 24th of May, as the anniversary of the landing of the Cavallers at Jamestown, in 1607. We believe the day has been celebrated in Virginia; but if so, it has not been so often repeated as to be fixed on our memory. But whatever has been done in this respect, we propose that the Virginians should commemorate hereafter the day when their ancestors, the galiant Cavaliers of those times, and the first successful founders of an English colony in America, embarked from the shores of Old England for the coast of Virginia. That day was the thirtieth of December, 1606, (or the 19th of old style.) ate coase or the North American continent had

been discovered by Englishmen, under Cabot, one hundred and nine years before the first successfu attempt was made to plant a British colony on these shores; the attempt of Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, to plant a colony in North Carolina, having proved disastrons. The colonization of Virginia was the re sult of a commercial adventure, and in that respect distinct from the causes which influenced the settlement of New England. No religious persecution they were of the party of King James, his court and followers, and members of the established Church of England. The London Company, which obtained a patent from King James for the colonization of Vir. ginia, was composed of noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants, in and about London. The superinten dence of the whole colonial system was confined to a council in England: the local administration of each colony to be intrusted to a council within its limits. The members of the council in England were appointed by the King. To the emigrants themselves the charter of Virginia conceded not one of the rights of self-government. They were subject to the ordinances of a commercial corporation, of which they could not be members-to a council which did not sympathize with them, and finally to the arbi trary will of the King. The code of laws for the colonists was drawn up by King James, and the summer of 1606 was spent in preparations for the colony. Not an element of popular liberty was introduced into the form of government pro posed. Religion was specially enjoined to be established according to the doctrine and rites of the Church of England; and no emigrant could withdraw his allegiance from King James, or avow dissent from the royal creed. Lands were to descend ac cording to the English common law. The political forms of the proposed colony being prepared, and the company having been previously

organized, a fleet of three ships was provided to transport the emigrants to Virginia. But though many persons of distinction were included among the proprietors residing in England, their funds at first were limited, and their first efforts proportionably feeble. The largest of the fleet of three small vessels was not more than one hundred tons burthen. This squadron, under the command of Capt. Christopher Newport, sailed from the River Thames, on the 30th of December, 1607, with one hundred and five men, destined to settle in Virginia. Several of these emigrants were members of distinguished families, particularly George Percy, a brother of the Earl of Northumberland; and several were officers of reputation-of whom we may notice Bartholomew Gosnold. the navigator, and Captain John Smith, one of the most distinguished ornaments of an age that was prolific of great men. The council who were named to govern the colo

ny, by the company in England, were the following among the emigrants, viz :- Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith, Edward Wingfield, Christopher New port, John Ratcliffe, John Martin, and George Kendall, who were to choose from their number a Presi dent for one year. This handful of men undertook the arduous task of peopling a remote and ancultivated land, covered with woods and marshes, and inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey. Under the sanction of a charter which beceuved Englishmen of their most valuable rights, and bamshed from the constitution of American society the first principles of liberty, were the foundations laid of the colonial greatness of England and of the freedom and prosperity of America. From this period, or soon after, a regular and connected history ensues of the progress of Virginia and New England-the two eldest born colonies whose example promoted the rise, as their shelter protected the weakness, of the others, which were successively planted and reared.

The voyage of the Virginia colonists began under inau-picious omens. Of the one bundred and five emigrants, there were but twelve laborers, and very

few mechanics. They were going to a wilde and there were only four carpenters to forty eight gentlemen. Mone of the men had families, and there were no females among the adventurers. In this respect there was a marked difference between

this and the first Plymouth colony, more than half of which were women and children. Newport and his squadron, pu suing the original circuitous track to America, did not accomplish their voyage until four months had expired; but they were fortunate in being driven by a storm into Chesapeake
Bay, instead of landing, as they had intended, at
Roanoke. As they advanced through the waters of
the Chesapeake they perceived the advantage that would be gained by settling on the shores of this spacious haven, replenished by the tributary floods of the great rivers which fertilize the soil of that extensive district of country, and affording commodious facilities for internal and foreign commerce.

Capt. Newport first landed on a promontory forming the southern boundary of the bay, which he named Cape Henry, in honor of the Prince of Wales. Thence, coasting the southern shore he entered James river, which the natives called Powhatan, and explored its banks for forty miles from its mouth. Impressed with the superior advantages of the coast and region to which they had been happily conducted, the adventurers unanimously determined to make this the place of their abode. They landed on the 24th of May, 1607, and gave to the infant settlement, as well as the river, the name of their king; and Jamestown retains the distinction of being the oldest settlement of the English in America.

The Cavaliers, by whom Virginia was colonized, were a noble race of men, and they showed in the his tory of the colony that they were capable of great perseverance and endurance of hardships, as well as the bravery and industry that were required to establish the settlement. When the rights of the Puritan colonists of the North were assailed, the descendants of the Cavaliers joined them in an appeal to arms, and in declaring independence of the mother country. The chivalry and noble traits of character which distinguish the Virginians of our day do no discredit to their origin. Honor, say we, to the Cavaliers. Let their descendants celebrate the day of their embarkation for the New World. The thirtieth day of December will be a good time of the year in the mild climate of Virginia, and Congress will then be adjourned for the holidays.

The following circular has been issued by the Postmaster General, to correct the very prevalent abuse which has been practised by the railroad com. panies, in providing inadequate mail cars. The insecure manner in which many of these cars have been fitted up—some of them being used at the same time for either second class cars or smoking saloons—is matter of notoriety; and we trust the department will not rest satisfied with the mere issuing of a circular, but see that the abuse is abated in every instance :- POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 1853.

every instance:—

Poer Office Department, 1853.

Sir—The inadequate arrangements for the safe keeping of the mail, provided by many railroad companies, and for the accommodation of the agents employed in its distribution, making up delivery and exchange, compel the department to call attention to the subject, and to refer to that clease in every contract which stipulates that the mails shall be conveyed in a separate and convenient our, or apartment, suitably fitted for the purpose and for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the agent and the mails, and to the absolute necessity which exists that these conditions be compiled with. It is impossible that the duties required of the agents by the public interest and convenience, in receiving, stamping and mailing letters, and making the proper record, be correctly and expeditiously discharged, unless they are furnished with an apartment adapted to the purpose comfortacely warmed, and sufficiently lighted and ventilated. And that they may be able to keep the through and way mails, as well as the locked hags and canvass racks, properly separated, so that they may be thrown off at offices and connecting points without confusion or liability to mit take, a second apartment of sufficient dimensions is indispensable. The first or mailing apartment should be at least twelve feet by seven, provided with counter and boxes with sliding lids a window and door on each side, the doors secured by locks. The second apartment, connected with the first, should be at least thirteen feet by seven in dimensions, with locks and other conveniences and both should be so arranged as to be first from the intrusion of passengers, or persons other than those engaged in the mail service must be termitted to occupy or have access to them at any time or for any purpose.

The enclosed it hegraphic diagram will convey tha idea of the department as to the second apartment of a mail service.

The enclosed subsgraphic diagram will convey the idea of the denartment as to the manufacture at a response of a mail car, to be entarged or duminished according to the usual size and weight of the mails to be conveyed. The department does not rely upon the large amount and rate of compensation paid to railread companies for the transport of mails to justification of the demand for the utmost extent of accommodation, but the demand is based upon the necessity and duty of providing for the "due certainty, celerity, and security" of the mails; and the cheerful acquiescence and cooperation of the various corporations is looked for with considence Ard it is hoped than it will not be ordersary in any instance to enforce that further provision of the contrast which stipulates that the department may furnish, at the expense of the contractors, suitable accommodations for the mails and agents if they fail to do to. Very respectfully, your obedient errant. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

The New Overland Route. OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN OCEAN MAIL AND INLAND Co. NEW YORK, August 3, 1853.

In your "Talk on "Change" in yesterday's impression.

as a paragraph stating that "anxiety" was expressed to "krow when the mails would be made up in this city for California, via New Orleans and Mexico." Permit me for information, to say that the Vice- President of this company, Col. Ramsey, is now in Mexico, making the ne-cessary arrangements for the transmission of the mails and passengers to California. The express mail was started on the 18th of July, from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, started on the 18th of July, from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, and the arrangements were made for regular departures on the 4th and 18th of Angost, or until the arrival of the ranges and wagons for the establishment of the regular post coach line across the republic. This arrangement was interrupted for the month of July, by the return of the Pacific Mail Company's statmers to bi mouthly instead of weekly trips, which was known in Mexico when the couriers and mail agents were posted for the 4th and 18th, as stated. This company is now placing the rolling stock on the route, and 1,000 howes and mules will be on the line this month, if the grass permits. The post coaches, made at Albaov and Tay, and the best and most comfortable ever made in the United States, are now on their way (some, in fact, ought to be at Vera Cruz at this time.) The specie, kagege, and freight wagons, made by the last of this month or early in September, to have the route ready for mail and passengers.

The trains will leave Vera Cruz daily for Acapulco, giving passengers an opportunity to hurry or lotter

the last of this monia or early in september, to have the route ready for mail and passengers.

The trains will leave Vera Cruz daily for Acapuloo, giving passengers an opportunity to hurry or lotter through the most delightful climate in the world. The combany has been reloctant to hold out any lures for passengers until they were ready to carry them out, or to make any particular flouried until the proper time; and as scon as they can carry their mails, passengers and specie by this, the shortest and most health; roure yet known between California and New Orleans, they will it wite the patronage of the public through the proper channels. Arrangements for letter mails will be made at this office as soon as the advices from Mexico assure us that the letters will go in time to meet the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers at Acapulco.

Our enterprise is looked upon with the warmest in erest in Mexico and our position with the authorities there is of the most pleasing character. We only ask for a little more time to perform faithfully what we shall promise the public to perform faithfully what we shall promise the public to perform faithfully what we shall promise the public to perform four intraction California and Southern friends should remember that four mouths is but a very short peried to organize an estantishment so large as ours, inclusing its complement of horses, vehicles, stations, (forty-five) drivers, guards, &c. &c. We ask yet a little more time, and, when ready, expect to carry mail: and passengers from New Orleans to San Francisc to less than sixteen days, regularly.

I would say here that our shortest roure, by the way of Orizaba, Puebla, Matamoras, Talleozouthus and Txtla, (see shall have lines that will run to the City of Mexico also,) is the oldest road on the American continent, and, for a part of the way, perhaps, the best, and was built by Corter for the transportion of the treasures of the Spenish galleons. A very moderate expenditure will make the road traver she for a past coach fro

THE CUNARD SCREW STRANSHIP TAURUS, Captain Little,

sailed vesterday for Liver pool, COMMERCE OF BOSTON -The following are the arrivals and clearances of Boston for the month of July, 1853:-ARRIVALE:

Steamers. Ships. Barks. Steamers, Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schrs, Sloops, Total, Foreign... 2 12 38 104 216 — 372 Corstwise...55 7 36 95 383 2 578

Total, 57 19 74 199 509 2 950 Cf the above. 1 ship S barks, 65 brigs, and 195 schooners were British. 2 brigs Dutch; 2 brigs, Swedish; 1 wrig Mecklenburg. 1 brig French; 1 brig Sadintan; and the remainder American. 2 578 2 950 CLEARANCES.

Total, 59 24 68 170 390 Of the above, 7 barks, 71 brigs, and 198 schooners were British: 1 bart Chillian; 1 brig Balgian; 1 bark Prustan; 1 on k Freech; 1 brig Norwegian; 1 brig Dutch; 1 brig Mecklenburg; 1 brig Swedish; and the remainder American.

Religious Intelli DEDICATION OF THE NEW DUTCH REPORMED CHURCH,

NORTH BROOKLYN. les now erecting for the use of the now worshipping according to the tenets of the Dutch Re-formed Church, at Bedford avenue, North Brooklyn, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, yesterday after-

and Hewes street, near Wallabout Bay. The paster of the society is the Rev. W. W. Holloway. The church wi be of the Cothic order of architecture, constructed of brick, faced with red sandstone. Its dimensions will be thirty five feet front by seventy feet deep and f in height. It will be two stories in height, and will from in height. It will be two stories in height, and will from on Lee avenue. The estimated cost is ten thousand dollars. The situation of the edifice is a very pleasant one, and when the improvements now going on in the visinity are completed, the location will be one of the most dearable in the "City of Churenes." The society, since May let, has been worshipping in Bedford avenue, and is believed that the new church will be ready for use by the first of November. There are now six Dutch Reformed churches in Recektin.

May list, has been worshipping in Bedford avenue, and it is believed that the new church will be ready for use by the first of November. There are now six Dutch Reformed churches in Brooklyn.

The services ye terday a ternoon were commenced with a prayer by the Rew. Mr. Gil. of the methodist Episepal Church. He invoked the Dayne bleasing upon the writing long forward, and prayed that the artisans might be protected from socidests during their labors, and that the associations of such toil might conduce to their spiritual benefit. He prayed for the aproad of the Church, and that the thousands in great cuttes might be breight from spiritual benefit. He prayed for the aproad of the Church, and that the thousands in great cuttes might be breight from spiritual darheas to spiritual light by the Drine influence. He prayed the listy to bless the effortsnow going forward for the consummat on of this end.

DANIEL SHIMMAN, Esq. of is to kis n, then came forward, and said—in the year 1871, nearly three centuries ago, the Protestants of the Netherlands adopted their shift and put forth a declaration of the same to the world. While their religious opinious were of the fullest and freest nature, they granted the same freedom to all other sects and denominations. Toth was the origin of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Holland soon became the refuge for the people of all countries who had been persecuted for opinion's sake. The Pligians self-exiled from England lived here for trelve years previous to their departure for New England into famous "Mayflower." and the "Walloons," who settled the vicinity where we now stand, were also from the Netherlands.

In 1654, the first Dutch Reformed Church in the New Netherlands was established under Dominie Polhemma, and included Flatland, Flatbuse and Brooklyn. In 1660

settled the vicinity where we now stand, were also from the Netherlands.

In 1654, the first Dutch Reformed Church in the New Netherlands was established under Dominie Polhamna, and included Flathaud, Fistbuso and Brooklyn. In 1660 the first church was built in Brooklyn, near where the City Hall now stands, under Dominie Sliegus. The society had worshipped, for six years, in a barn; and for one hundred and twenty five years this was the only Dutch Reformed Church. How the church has prospered since is too well known to essed mention; and the fast census aunounces to us the gratifying fact that its ratio of increase is greater than that of any other denomination.

Wallabout is one of the earliest settlements of the New Netherlands; and near where we stand the first white child was born in the New Netherlands; and it is at the desire of one of the de-cendants of that child, the late Jereminh Johnson, that this church is erected. It was his with, expressed to his child-dren, previous to his death, and a pertion of the land has been added by the Schols family. [The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of General Johnson, and then he diece corrected to the mights and lenets of the Reformed Qutch Church, in the name of the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost."

Beneath the stone was deposited a metallic box containing copies of various religious and secular newspapers, coin, the names of the paster, trustees, &c., &c.

The Rev. Dr. De Wirr, of New York then delivered an elequent, though somewhat lengthy address. He alkaded to the surishing instance of the persevenance of the first exitlers New York, as displayed by its presperity at the Prigrim Rock, at Plymouth. Howe (in 1625) was made, by the "Walloons," the first sertilers New York as displayed by its presperity at the Prigrim Rock, at Plymouth. Howe (in 1625) was made, by the "Walloons," the first sertilers who she has been settlement in New Netherlards. There had been settlements before, but only of traders and schleirs. He referred to the persecuted Walde

in our columns this morning, the ceath of Mr. Ass Helden, who was one of the few remaining seidlers of the revo-lutionary war resident in the city of New York, and thus appounce to our readers the severance of a hallowed visible link by which their mighty present was connected with the history and struggles of the past. Mr. Helden was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, on the lat of May, 1761, and was consequently in his ninety-second year. He joined the American army ston after the commence ment of the war, and served in several engagements. He was present in the battle of Rhode Island, under General Sullivan, and was doing duty at White Plains and Kingsbridge, under Colonel Jamie-on's command, at the time of the capture of Major Andre. Mr. Holden was present at the execution of this lament ed but unfor unate officer. At the time of the battle of Laxing on he was residing at Sudbury, and caused the very dist gue which secured our independence to be fired. For the last forty years of his life he resided in this city and we bose he has already joined "the departed sputts of the mighty dead" in a hannier above.

happier sphere.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN, of the town of Tioga, died on the
NATHANIEL DEARBORN, of the town of Tioga, died on the
23d situmo, at the advanced are of ninety-six years one
menth and twenty-eight days—a soldier of the Revolution, who participated is the battle of Banker Hill, the
second hostile mieting of the 'same of liberty' with the soldiery of Great Britain.

Personal Invelligence.

Among the distinguished arrivals at the St. Niebolas are his Excellency Gov. Ross. Delawars; Major Geseral Wool, U.S. A.; General O'bonnell Baltimore, W. G. Harrison, President of Baltimore and Onio Raliroad; General Townsend, Albany; Don Bactolemo Herrera, Peruvian Minister, and soite of twelve; Hon. M. Hibbard, Alasams; Hon. A. B. Conger and family; G. Talimadge, U. S. A.; Captain Orme, British army; Colonel Loring, U. S. A.

Captain Orme, British army; Colonel Loring, U. S. A. Among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel there are the following names of the communders of several of the great steamers on the sested rivers—Captain Win. F. Fuller, steamer Pite, Captain John Cacliste, steamer Belober; Captain S. H. Smithers steamer Pittaburg; Captain D. V. Smithers, steamer Pittaburg; Captain S. C. Stewart, steamer Eclipse; Captain J. M. Price, steamer Tecomosia. Lord Montcashel and son are still at the Metrocolitan

Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq. lady and father, left the Metropolitan yesterday, to spend a few days at Glenn The Governor of Arkansan has appointed the Hon.

Robert W. Johnson a Secaror in Congress to fill the cancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. So Borland, appointed Minister to Central America. The Secretary of State will return to Washington on Saturday from Berkley Springs.

Gen. Robt, Armstropy, of the Washington Union, has so far recovered from h a recent severe illness as to be at his office.

A. W. Lawrence, Esq., of North Carolina, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, and ordered to duty at the National Observatory.

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From Havana—T Churchill, T Mora, J K de la Lorriente,
M Masini, N Nix, J Estera, J Cook, M Morria, W Baifour,
F Mulo, J Lawton, Mr Anderson, Mr Bugby, Y Meraam, J
Foster-7 in steerage

From New Orleans, in bark Asa Fish—Mr Grinzell, of
Mystic—I in the steerage

From Pensacola, in brig Catharine & Mary—Mr Lawrence,
Mr Corba and five shidten.

From Pensacola, in Frig Catharine & Mary—Mr Lawrence, Mr Corby and five children.

From Whampon, in ship Lotus—E G Dwyer.

DEPARTURES.

For New Orleans, in the steamship Star of the South—Krs and Miss Fings. J Marle, Dr Lancelet E Everste, Gittert H Cometee, lady and servant, L R Russell. E Bardy, Mast Conny, Theo Clark, F N Brady, J Ludowig, A Engle, S J McParson, J Cale well, H & Steirricht and Son, S J Meze, Mrs R Conny, Miss Leonard, W Schwartz, J Ingles, J Watson.

Millionaires in California.—Some of the largest incomes in the United States are now enjoyed by gentlemen of San Francisco, who four years ago were far from being rich. It is said that the annual income of Samuel Brannon, Esq., is over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; while that of J. L. Folsom, W. D. M. Howard, and several others, is but little less, if any. These large estates have been made within the last three or four years, by the rapid rise of real estate in and about San Francisco. In 1847-48 lots were nurchased for \$15 or \$20, which are now worth over \$100.000. On the chief business streets, in favorable locations, ground is worth from \$600 to \$1,000 per front foot, exclusive of the improvements.

EDWARD EVERETT.—This distinguished orator and statesman has been invited by the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association to visit Louisville early next October, and make the annual address before that association on the occasion of its fair. Mr. Everett has for years been desiring to visit the Great West, and it is thought will most probably ascept the invitation. The Ohio Valley will give him the warmest kind of a welcome, and send greetings back to old Massachusetts such as will do her heart good.—Louisville Courier,